

# ONE GLORIOUS DEED

SHINING brightly amid the prevailing gloom and uncertainty of these days is one glorious deed—the formation in London of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation, a long name for a noble project which is bound to affect our lives at the highest levels of the mind and spirit.

In a bold attempt to foster world friendship through understanding, the educationists, scientists, and social workers are flinging out bridges to span the gulfs of ignorance, and provide new highways of comradeship down which the nations may march in step.

“Since wars begin in the minds of men,” say the authors of this new pageant of hope, “it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed . . . Ignorance of each other’s ways and lives has been a common cause, throughout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which their differences have all too often broken into war.” This new and glorious deed, in other words, is to build bulwarks for peace at the most vulnerable spot of all—in the people’s minds, where the germs of mistrust breed. It is there that wars start, “where the good stagnates, and the evil flourishes.”

UNESCO is now established by forty nations to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations, through education, science, and culture, in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language, or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations. Behind those formal words lies a new dream of hope for mankind, born out of a belief that if men work together they will learn to respect each other; that if they embark on the quest of know-

ledge together they will also fashion abiding friendships. Never before have men organised on a world scale to ensure that these hopes and dreams in the world of education, science, and culture shall become the bulwarks of peace.

IF ignorance is the breeding ground of war then knowledge must be the highway of peace, but only a knowledge which is shared and understood by all men. That is why Unesco wishes to open the realms of the world’s literature to all men; to spread the beneficent gifts of science all round the world; to lift the bans which prevent men of learning from travelling and experimenting among the learned men of other nations. Through the portals of learning and culture the world may march into fairer lands and broader days where in a great commonwealth of mutual understanding men may not only believe in brotherhood but make it a practical reality:

*These things shall be! A loftier race  
Than e’er the world hath known, shall rise  
With flame of freedom in their souls  
And light of science in their eyes.*

*They shall be gentle, brave, and strong,  
To spill no drop of blood, but dare  
All that may plant man’s lordship firm  
On earth and fire and sea and air.*

To the children of the world Unesco looks with special pride and care. It will try to see that their history books are without hate for other peoples and free from undue national prejudice. It will exalt the acts of peace, and display the triumphs of constructive friendships so that our children will grow up believing men were born to be brothers and destined to bring their diverse gifts into the common service of all.

THE CN greets Unesco, welcoming it as a new friend of all the world, and salutes those forty nations who, with commendable vision, have made possible this glorious deed.

## THE MONOWAI SEES IT THROUGH

ONE of the proudest stories in New Zealand’s merchant shipping history is that of the Monowai, which, first as an armed merchantman and later as an assault ship, has steamed the oceans of the world throughout the war. Few British merchant ships can have had a more varied career.

The liner was taken over by the naval authorities and converted into an armed merchant cruiser for escort duties, some of her tasks being the conveying of drafts to Fiji and Fanning Island. The Monowai first saw action off Suva in January 1942 when she was attacked by a Japanese submarine; but after a brief exchange of fire the submarine broke off action and dived. In June, 1943, the Monowai was handed over to the Ministry of Transport for conversion to an assault ship, known in the service as a landing ship.

It was when the liner was commissioned as an armed merchant cruiser that a model of the Tainui Canoe and the chief-tain’s cloak were given by the Tainui Maoris to the captain of the Monowai. Following the example of the captain of H.M.S. New Zealand in the Great War, he wore the cloak whenever action seemed imminent.

When the Monowai put Canadian troops ashore in Normandy on D-Day it was the second time a New Zealand merchant ship had been in the first line of a major invasion during the war. In 1942 the Awatea had made history off Algiers—“The merchant ship that fought like a battleship”—and it was under the same captain, Captain G. B. Morgan, D.S.O., D.S.C., that the Monowai made 46 trips across the English Channel. She carried 74,163 troops to France.

With the end of the war in Europe approaching new work was found for the liner, and from April to June she ran between Marseilles and Odessa on repatriation duties.

While returning to Suez for more Indian troops the Monowai was nominated for an assault ship role in the invasion which was to have taken place in the Far East; but the Pacific War ended, and instead the vessel sailed from Madras with administrative staff and soldiers for newly-relieved Singapore.

The Monowai was the first ship to leave Singapore again with British prisoners of war, and it is now expected that she will spend the next six months or so running between Britain and the Far East.

## Self Help in Yugoslavia

AN American Friend working in Yugoslavia sends us this account of an encouraging incident there.

One Sunday he and a group of friends from the Unrra office in Belgrade went for a country walk. They came upon a school where some peasants were watching a group of artisans at work. One man came forward to greet the foreigners, and, seeing their interest, took them round the schoolyard to see what was happening.

There were 30 workers—tailors turning and mending coats, carpenters repairing woodwork, welders mending spades and other farm implements, cobblers repairing shoes, and tinsmiths mending pots and pans.

The workers were all members of trades unions, which provide the repair materials, and had come from Belgrade to do this spare-time work, voluntarily, as a good turn to rural communities which have been hard-hit by the war. It is almost impossible to buy new farming tools and household goods in Yugoslavia at present, so that skilled repairs prevent considerable hardship.

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# CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER

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No. 1394

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE



## My Daddy!

Worth very much more than all the pineapples and oranges in the world to three-year-old Rhoda Waterman is her Daddy, seen here just after his arrival at Portsmouth from the Far East as one of the ship’s company of H.M.S. Nelson.

## SEEING IS BELIEVING

CONSTERNATION was caused at a recent convention of native chiefs in Durban during the showing of a hygiene film lent by the City Health Department.

The film tells the story of two natives who contract smallpox. One is treated in hospital and recovers. The other scorns the white man’s medicine, seeks the aid of a witch doctor, and finds his health go from bad to worse.

The trouble began when the chairman suddenly recognised one of these two men on the screen. “That’s my nephew Dan!” he cried out in astonishment. “What is he doing in a film like this—I never knew he had been sick.”

Then the general secretary also recognised him. “He’s related to me, too,” he called out; “it’s a disgrace to our family.”

The uproar continued to increase until the show had to be stopped. The lights went up, and there on the platform was the offending Dan.

He hastily explained that the film was purely health propaganda, that he was only acting in it, and actually he had never had a day’s sickness in his life. But the simple country chiefs

would not believe Dan. “We’ve just seen the history of your sickness with our own eyes,” they protested. If, as Dan had said, the film was just a story, what was the use of showing it as if it were true, they argued.

As a result, the chiefs asked for the film to be withdrawn, and not shown to the native public. Elsewhere, however, and particularly on the Rand, the film in question was shown to thousands of interested natives.

There is a great demand in the compounds for films on health, and the South African Red Cross is responsible for mobile cinemas that tour the native reserves.

## Toffee on Trial

A SOUTH SHIELDS retailer, finding, among his stock 28 pounds of toffee which had “gone soft,” sent a packet to the local Food Control Committee to sample, and asked for the points value to be reduced.

Soon came the day of trial. Round the conference table sat 11 members of the committee, pensively chewing the sticky sweet-stuff as they debated the problem. “Definitely—soft,” was their verdict—“Half Points” their judgment.



## A WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE

A GLIMPSE of the future when matters relating to peace will be settled by a World Assembly of the nations was offered to Parliament the other day by the Foreign Secretary, Mr Bevin.

Mr Bevin was speaking in a very important debate on world affairs which had been opened by Mr Attlee, who told the House of Commons about his discussions with President Truman and Mr Mackenzie King, and the resultant Washington Declaration on atomic energy. Mr Attlee referred to the coming meeting of the United Nations Organisation and declared how that was the instrument which, if all the nations resolved to use it, could establish the rule of law to prevent war. For, he said, no measures taken to control the use of new scientific war weapons would be of any avail unless the nations resolve to lay aside war and the threat of war as instruments of compulsion; unless they determine to establish between themselves such mutual confidence that war is unthinkable.

In their declaration, Mr Attlee explained, Britain, America, and Canada had set out their views; they alone could not stop the future use of atomic energy in war, it was a matter for the United Nations Organisation; it was "a world question, and for its solution we need not merely the agreements of Governments but the will and the faith of peoples."

Mr Anthony Eden spoke next in the debate and expressed anxiety lest there should be delay in getting the Commission

of the United Nations to work. Science with its powers of destruction was laps ahead of international political development; unless we can catch up with and command science we are all doomed.

And Mr Eden went on to say that he was unable to see any final solution which would make the world safe from atomic power unless we all abate our present ideas of sovereignty, the old-time conception of which the world had not so far (in spite of some stirrings like the Briand plan for the Federation of Europe) been ready to abandon or really to modify.

With Mr Eden's point about sovereignty Mr Bevin entirely agreed. It was, he said, a question of merging a portion of national sovereignty into a greater sovereignty for certain purposes. The ultimate and decisive factor, he insisted, must be the people. "The common man, I think, is the great protection against war," declared Mr Bevin.

"I am willing," he said, "to sit with anybody, of any party, of any nation, to try to devise either a franchise or a constitution for a World Assembly, with a limited objective—the objective of peace." Such a World Assembly, he suggested, would be a completion or development of the United Nations Organisation.

## The Spread of Strikes

EVERYONE who is concerned for the future greatness of this country and, as a consequence, for the future welfare of all its citizens—not merely a section of them—has viewed with alarm and sadness the growing tendency of workers to take part in unofficial strikes; that is, to try to settle grievances by wholesale stoppage of work against the advice of their unions.

Mr Harry Pollitt, leader of the Communist Party, and one who has always been a champion of the working man's cause, denounced these strikes in no uncertain terms when speaking at

his party's annual conference. "If you are in favour of strikes," he said, "I warn you that you are playing with fire in a way that can help to lose the peace and reduce this country to ashes."

"Nothing is easier in the present situation than strikes, and some of our comrades should be much more guarded. You can get a coal strike in the coalfield tomorrow if you want it. But if you do, will it advance the working-class movement of this country or the prospect of our nation remaining first-rate in the family of the United Nations?"

## NINE US HEROES

A YEAR ago an American bomber crashed in the heart of Norwich and the nine members of the crew lost their lives. The last thought of the pilot was for others and, avoiding a densely-populated street, he brought the machine down on open ground.

In the presence of Brigadier-General E. C. Kiel, of the 8th US Air Force, the Lord Mayor of Norwich recently unveiled a bronze plaque which has been affixed to a house near the scene of the disaster.

The plaque was subscribed for by residents of the district. It recalls the gallant act which undoubtedly saved the lives of many Norwich people; and it will keep for ever green the memory of the nine brave men who made the sacrifice, thus forging yet another link in the bonds of Anglo-American brotherhood.

## A Grand Old Man

THERE is romance in the story of Charles Coburn, who has passed on at the age of 93.

Colin Whitton McCullum was Coburn's proper name. He started life as an office boy, but found the job of his heart on the music hall stage, making his first professional appearance in 1872. He was a man of high ideals, a staunch churchman and a churchwarden, and in 1885 he founded the Music Hall Artists' Association, with a view to regenerating the music hall profession and improving the status of the performers.

As a comedian Charles Coburn's name will ever be associated with two songs, The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo and Two Lovely Black Eyes, which the whole world sang, still sings, and will doubtless continue to sing down the ages.

## The Spirit of the Bully

AT Nuremberg, the scene of so many triumphant rallies of the Nazi party, leaders of that infamous gang have been facing an International Court, charged with crimes against humanity.

During the trial a captured German document was produced and read in court by the prosecution.

The document revealed Hitler's plans for world conquest, and his contempt for Britain and other countries. It was an address by the Fuehrer to his commanders-in-chief on August 22, 1939. Here are a few of the statements disclosed in the document:

There is no outstanding personality in England or France. Our enemies have men who are below the average. No personalities, no masters, no men of action.

England will be able to send a maximum of three divisions to the Continent.

England's position in the world is very precarious; she will not accept any risk.

Our enemies are little worms. I saw them in Munich.

Our strength is in our quickness and our brutality. I have given the order and will have everyone shot who utters a word of criticism.

After Stalin's death—he is seriously ill—we shall crush the Soviet Union.

Glory and honour are beckoning to you, gentlemen, as they never did for centuries. Act more quickly and more brutally than the others. The citizens of Western Europe must quiver in horror.

Hitler, the man who made these braggart statements, is no more; but the whole Nazi system which he created is now on trial at Nuremberg in the persons of twenty of its acknowledged leaders.

## A FLAT FOR EISENHOWER

PICTURESQUE on a cliff-top on the Ayrshire coast, not far from Prestwick Airport, stands Culzean Castle, built towards the close of the 18th century by Robert Adam round an ancient tower long in the possession of the Kennedy family.

The castle has been presented to the Scottish National Trust by Lord and Lady Ailsa and the Kennedy family; and although they will continue to reside in the new wing of the castle, other parts, including the state-rooms and armoury, will be open to the public.

Interest in this noble gift will be enhanced by the fact that a handsomely-furnished flat in Culzean Castle has been prepared for use throughout his lifetime by General Eisenhower and his guests. It is a gift to the General from the people of Scotland, a token of their esteem and an original and exceedingly happy gesture.

## Motor Shows Again

NEXT year we shall see the Motor Show again. The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders are to hold a show of private cars and marine engines in October. All exhibits will be basically 1939 models, but will have improved comfort and reduced running costs.

## WORLD NEWS REEL

GREAT BRITAIN is to receive 20,000 tons of rice from Egypt.

Argentina, one of the four Sunderland flying boats bought by an Argentine shipping line from Britain, made the 4000-mile journey to Natal, Brazil, in 25½ flying hours.

The New York Post reports that when a British war correspondent, Mr Marsland Gander, was introduced to the Indian Congress leader Mr Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, the Indian asked the correspondent to repeat his name and then said: "My, what funny names you English have!"

At Buenos Aires docks 50 tons of sweets have been loaded for Christmas distribution among 500,000 British children.

Arrangements have been made to supply a warm meal once a day to 272,000 Berlin children from six to 14 years of age.

Before a U.S. Congressional Committee recently the British woollen textile industry was praised for being ahead of America in its knowledge of reducing the shrinkage of woollens.

A SWARM of jellyfish, 300 yards long and 50 wide, blocked Durban harbour until dispersed by tugs.

A hospital in Melbourne is sending a ton of food, including honey and tinned fruit, as a Christmas gift to the staff of St Thomas's Hospital in London.

## HOME NEWS REEL

MEMBERS of an Italian mission, who have come here to study our democratic political methods, were present in the candidates' committee rooms in the South Kensington by-election.

Malden and District Society of Model Engineers have made what is said to be the smallest working cinema in the world. It is three feet long, has a disappearing organ, and reproduces perfectly silent films and talkies.

Four seamen of the Liverpool collier Sturdee Rose which sank off Trevoe Head, Cornwall, not long ago, drifted on a raft for eight days before they were rescued. During this time their only food was a seagull which one of them caught.

The Minister of Education stated recently that applications from members of the Forces for the one-year intensive training course as teachers number 24,000.

Mr E. G. Hemmerde, the Liverpool Recorder, recently released 22 youths, brought before him with a view to their being sent to a Borstal institution, because, he said, he was revolted at the idea of sending boys to Dartmoor.

A Road Safety Parliamentary group has been formed by 70 M.P.s of all parties to press for everything possible to reduce accidents.

## YOUTH NEWS REEL

OVER 1400 Boys of the Aberdeen Battalion, Boys Brigade, attended their Founder's Day Church Parade, at which the Salute at the March Past was taken by the Chief Constable, who served as a Boy in the 28th Aberdeen Company.

The Chief Scout has awarded the Silver Cross to Sidney George Phillips, of the 42nd Bath Troop, for rescuing a four-year-old boy from the River Avon.

Scout Donald Goddard of the 2nd Langport Troop has been

Social telephone calls can now be made between England and France.

In Warsaw in one day recently 45,000 people visited the R.A.F. Exhibition.

A R.A.F. plane took to France recently two iron lungs, a gift to France from the hospitals of Islington and Camberley. They were for hospitals at Caen and Rouen.

Near Hong Kong recently a R.A.F. high-speed launch pursued a ferry boat that had been captured by the pirates after robbing its passengers at pistol-point. After a fight the British marines and sailors boarded the boat and made the pirates prisoners.

NEW ZEALAND's soldiers, sailors, and airmen gained 5236 honours and awards during the war, 160 of them from Allied countries.

The old Union-Castle liner Edinburgh Castle, 13,329 tons, has been sunk by gunfire and by torpedoes off Sierra Leone because the cost of trying to tow her home would have been more than her value as scrap. She had been a R.N. depot ship at Freetown during the war.

The Mauretania has made the 6000-mile Bombay to Liverpool journey in the record time of 11 days, 11 hours, 15 minutes steaming time, beating the Orion's recent record by over three days.

Three new storage reservoirs of London's Metropolitan Water Board will bring the total storage to 30,000 million gallons.

Britain has 240 oil wells, which yield more than 70,000 tons a year.

"Starfish" was the name given to big fires lit in the open country during the war to look like burning towns. Decoyed by these fires the Luftwaffe made more than 100 useless attacks.

The West Herts Hospital benefit fund for nurses has received a cheque for one hundred guineas from the LMS Railway in appreciation of the nurses' work in the Bourne End train disaster.

A Birmingham firm has installed fluorescent lighting at a building site to enable work to go on after dark.

Two anglers at Hastings caught a bottle-nosed shark five feet long.

Mr J. Arthur Rank, the British film magnate, does not want children to go to his cinemas on a Sunday afternoon. He is chairman of the British section of the World Sunday School Union and a vice-president of the National Sunday School Union.

The Shaftesbury Homes training ship Arcthusa has returned from her war service in Chatham Dockyard, where she was called H.M.S. Pekin, her original name.

awarded the Gilt Cross for attempting the rescue of a Scout Leader from the River Parret.

Three Scouts at Hamilton, Ontario, found a box of explosives under a bridge and kept guard until the arrival of a police officer.

The Scout Troop at High Prairie, Alberta, raised money by beekeeping. At the end of the season the honey yield was 115 lbs, or 25 lbs heavier than the provincial average of 90 lbs a hive.



## British Youth For Russia

THE first British youth delegation to visit the Soviet Union will shortly be leaving by air for Moscow. The delegation was invited, through the Anglo-Soviet Youth Friendship Alliance, by the Soviet Youth Anti-Fascist Committee, for a stay of at least four weeks, and will see not only Moscow and Leningrad, but many other famous towns and districts.

The members are being nominated by many different organisations, and come from all parts of Britain. They include 19-year-old John Pollock of Glasgow, member of the Co-operative Youth Movement, and 29-year-old Mary Robinson, leader of the Y W C A's Central Club in

London, both nominated by the Standing Conference of National Voluntary Youth Organisations. From Wales comes 23-year-old Penry Jones, appointed by the British Council of Churches; from Nottingham, 25-year-old Donald Seager, late of the R A F, the nominee of the National Union of Students. From Cheshire comes Norah Henshall of the Girls' Training Corps.

The Anglo-Soviet Youth Friendship Alliance and the Soviet Youth Anti-Fascist Committee have worked together for better understanding between the young people of the two countries for over four years. This delegation will be the first of many interchanges.

## BACK TO SCHOOL

AFRICAN women teachers are going to school again.

At Kabete in Kenya a training centre has been opened and is being run by two European teachers with the help of several visiting teachers. Here some twenty young African schoolmistresses are learning, among other things, how to grow new kinds of grain and vegetables in their gardens and how to cook them in nourishing and appetising dishes. They are also learning other useful things like dressmaking and the care of their homes, and at the end of two years they will go back to their own schools and teach their pupils what they have learnt at Kabete.

## The Ship's Radar

RADAR, born and tested in war, will have many uses in peace.

At sea radar will be particularly useful, and navigators of ships will soon be able to watch on an electron screen any objects on the water which are approaching them or which they are approaching—such as icebergs, partly-submerged wrecks, light-houses, or other vessels.

On this new radar screen, spots are seen which can be easily interpreted by a skilled operator, who can tell at what distance and from which direction the object is approaching, and whether it lies in the path of the vessel or not.

The "searchlight" beam of

radio waves sent out by a rotating antenna on the ship strikes any object in its path, and the waves are scattered, some of them being echoed back and caught by the aerial, which acts also as receiver. The received signals are made to throw bright spots on a kind of television screen in a cathode tube. The screen is provided with a number of circles of increasing size, representing distance. Thus, by noting the position of the spots in relation to the circles, the distance of the approaching object is immediately known.

Fog and pitch darkness at sea are thus robbed of their perils.

## CANADA'S ARMS PRODUCTION

CANADA has been revealing her part in the war production of ships, aircraft, and guns. Her ships totalled 8000, of which 1000 were major merchant and navy vessels. The 16,000 aircraft consisted of all types, from heavy, four-engined bombers to small training planes.

These and the production of 28,000 field and naval guns, and 800,000 motor and armoured fighting vehicles gave Canada the opportunity of proving how great was her productive capacity during the war.

## BLIND WELFARE

THANKS to its non-stop service to the Blind during the war, the National Institute is today fully prepared to tackle the problems of peace; and the latest Annual Report reveals an optimistic outlook.

Through all the storms and stress of war the Institute never reduced its training facilities for blind men or women wishing to take up a trade or profession, and Sir Beachcroft Towse, V C, the beloved Chairman of the Institute for 23 years, and ever an inspiring leader, has resigned that office and been unanimously elected President.

During the war about 2000 blind persons were placed in open industry. The Institute had long urged employers to give the blind a chance, and when this chance came the blind showed that they could work as well as their colleagues who could see. Hundreds of operations suitable for the blind were found in industries, from pottery, and woodwork to heavy engineering.

## SIBERIA'S RICHES

A PARTY of Russian geographers have just returned to Moscow after four years in the Yakutsk Republic, in Siberia. They have been examining the soil in many parts of the republic and have found that precious stones and valuable ores can be recovered.

It is also possible to extend greatly the goldfields along the River Lena, which rank among the richest in the world.

## MEXOTHONE

AN amazing new weed-killer has been discovered which selects the weeds and leaves the crops unaffected. It was described recently by Dr Templeman, of the Imperial Chemical Industries' Agricultural Station, who said that it promises to increase the yield of foodstuffs in these islands by as much as a million tons a year. Mexothone, as this new chemical is called, is applied to the land as a dust or spray, and should be available to farmers next year.

## IN SEARCH OF LOCUSTS

THE locust menace in Arabia is being fought by the Middle East anti-locust unit of the R A F. A new expedition in search of locust breeding-grounds is led by Mr W. Thesiger, the British explorer and big-game hunter, and from the R A F station at Salalah, in Southern Arabia, he is taking 30 tribesmen and camels deep into unexplored country.

## THE LONG-SILENT GUITAR

A CENTURY ago, when the guitar was a much more popular musical instrument than it is today, and was played by musicians of the calibre of Berlioz and Paganini, there settled in this country a well-known guitarist named Philippi Verini. He became a friend of Charles Dickens.

Time has wrapped the once-familiar name in shadows. But recently it emerged into the light again, if only for a brief while; for the guitar which Verini once played, and which had passed to a friend of his son, has been found at Urmston, in Lancashire, together with four bound volumes of his music.

Verini's guitar, sweet descendant of the gittern which charmed the ears of our forefathers in the Middle Ages, had been silent these forty years or more; but it was found to be in excellent condition, still able to sing the praises of its maker, Panormo, a famous craftsman of 18th-century London.

## A WISH COME TRUE

THE greatest wish of Mrs Jane Champkin, of Ramsgate, who will soon be 103 years old, was to live to welcome home her son, Major Cyril Champkin, of the Royal Artillery, after four years in a Japanese prisoner-of-war camp.

The other day Mrs Champkin's ambition was fulfilled and she declared it to be the happiest moment of all her long life.

## THIS KIND WORLD

MEN and women engaged in the fishing industry of Iceland have collected £20,000, and have sent it to the British Foreign Office with a request that it be forwarded to the Lord Mayor of Hull, which has suffered more than any other English fishing town.

In the letter accompanying this gift, the Premier of Iceland, Mr Olafur Thors writes: The donors have in this way wished to express their sympathy with English seamen and their homes in their sufferings in preceding years.



## Wireless Among the Skyscrapers

This strange apparatus on the roof of the New York Telephone Building is part of a formerly secret U S Army Microwave Relay system. A demonstration of its powers of two-way voice transmission over links reaching 1400 miles is being carried out.

## TWICE A FREEMAN

WHEN Alderman Andrew J. Critten retired the other day from the Mayoralty of the front-line borough of Southwold, Suffolk, his outstanding leadership and service were marked by the presentation of the honorary freedom of the borough. Mr Critten had been mayor since November, 1940, and had held office nine times in all.

Mr Critten has the unique distinction of being a freeman of his native town, and of the daughter settlement of Southold, Long Island, New York. This town, now far bigger than its mother, gave him the key when he and the Mayoress paid an official visit in 1930.

## LANCASHIRE PIED PIPER

MR ISHERWOOD, a preacher of Monton near Manchester, began a good work many years ago by giving donkey rides to the children on the public green and preaching the Gospel to them.

Today the Monton Children's Christian Community is flourishing, and, in order to spread the good work, Mr Isherwood is taking his animals to help him on an evangelistic tour of Britain.

## MY HAT!

TRAVELLING across Mull to go to Iona, a minister left his hat on the rack of the bus. When he returned a week later he asked the bus proprietor whether his hat had been found, and was told he would find it on the rack where he had left it! For the whole week it had been travelling to and fro, and no one had touched it.

## MODEL AIRCRAFT EXHIBITION

THE second National Model Aircraft Exhibition, of which the C N wrote some weeks ago, opens at Dorland Hall, London, on December 14, and will last for just over three weeks.

The exhibits this year are on a much bigger scale than last year, and there will be displays of jet-propelled planes, helicopters, rocket-driven gliders, and the usual non-flying, petrol-driven, and experimental models entered in the various competitions. There will be many stalls with model exhibits, among them those held by the Association of British Aeromodellers, Air Training Corps, L C C Men's Institutes, and leading Model Aircraft firms.

## COTTON TRADE CAREERS

ONE of the recommendations of the Evershed Commission which has been considering conditions in the cotton-spinning industry is that work in the cotton mills should be regarded as mainly an occupation for grown-ups. The Commission hope that, with the higher rates of pay which have been recommended, there will be a tendency towards the greater employment of men, and less and less of women and families.

For such juveniles as are employed in the industry, the introduction of a wage-for-age scale is proposed, with training for all skilled occupations by selected operatives.

## APPOINTMENT FOR GOOD CHEER

CLEETHORPES, in Lincolnshire, has three very promising and businesslike little girls. They have lately been going round the town, calling on householders with this proposition: "Can we book an appointment to sing carols at your house this Christmas?"

More will undoubtedly be heard of these enterprising young girls.





## Puppets For the Pantomime

These odd figures to which the girls are putting finishing touches are model "gingerbread men" which will be used in a scene in one of this season's pantomimes.

## PEN-FRIENDS ACROSS THE CHANNEL

THOUSANDS of requests from French boys and girls who are eager to exchange letters with British friends have been received by the French Bureau of International School Correspondence.

The French want to write to their friends in English and to receive replies in French, each correspondent to correct the efforts of the other.

This is a splendid idea, and our Ministry of Education have published a scheme for co-operating with the Bureau and the French Ministry of Education, not only in organising the exchange of letters between individuals, but in pairing English schools with French schools with a view to arranging holiday visits, the interchange of students, and possibly the interchange of teachers.

Our Ministry plan to link schools situated in similar areas on both sides of the Channel—seaport with seaport, mining area with mining area, and so on—so that pupils and teachers on both sides will have much in common in their daily lives and interests.

In organising the exchange of letters all Secondary schools in England and Wales are being asked to notify the Ministry of Education of those pupils who wish to exchange letters with French children, giving details of age, proficiency in French, hobbies, and father's occupation.

Our Ministry recommends young British correspondents to follow the rules of the French Bureau. These are: write to your correspondent at least once a fortnight and return his letters with the mistakes carefully corrected, as he will return yours; remember that in the eyes of your friend you represent your school and country; never start any discussion about political or religious matters, and write only what you believe to be true; do not stop corresponding without a good reason, or without informing your correspondent beforehand.

Further information can be obtained from the Secretary, Information and External Relations Branch, Ministry of Education, 23 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1. Letters should be marked French Correspondence.

## A Golden Jubilee in Hockey

ONE of the most popular winter sports for women is hockey, and this season the All-England Women's Hockey Association celebrates its Golden Jubilee. As part of the celebrations a team in the dress of 1895 played another in modern outfit.

This Association owes its formation to a meeting in a Brighton teashop in 1895, when some hockey enthusiasts secretly arranged matches between seven clubs. In those days hockey was not considered a game for "ladies," and the teams usually played secretly or before hostile spectators. But the popularity of the game overcame all hostility, and in due course the Association arranged international matches, and 10,000 enthusiasts attended the games at

the Oval in London, at Old Trafford in Manchester, or at Trent Bridge in Nottingham. In the years before the war there were 2000 schools and clubs affiliated to the Association, and teams had visited many lands.

But, like all other sports, hockey has been restricted in the war years, and only the Services, N.F.S., and Land Army were able to field teams capable of producing first-class games. Now there is a revival, and nearly 700 schools and clubs have arranged matches.

The counties are doing their best to find outstanding players, for a side is to be chosen to play for England against Scotland at Trent Bridge next March, a grand finale to the Association's celebrations.

## Peace Laurels

THE Nobel Peace Prize for 1945 (officially to be presented in Oslo on December 10) has been awarded to Mr Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State from 1933 until his resignation in November, 1944. Mr Hull is the first individual to receive it since Viscount Cecil, in 1937.

This is a signal honour for the man who worked so closely and harmoniously with President Roosevelt; and, indeed, in his awareness of the need for unity among the nations, and in his striving to foster that unity, Mr Hull was never one whit behind his great leader.

In these days when the path to unity is proving so thorny it is interesting to turn back to some of Mr Cordell Hull's wise utterances, and in particular to the noble broadcast he made to his people on American foreign policy. It was delivered in April, 1944, when Victory, though ultimately certain, still had to be won by the faith, fortitude, and courage of the peoples united in war.

### The Need For Action

"The free nations have been brought to the very brink of destruction by allowing themselves to be separated and divided. If any lesson has ever been hammered home with blood and suffering, that one has been.

"However difficult the road may be, there is no hope of turning victory into enduring peace unless the real interests of this country, the British Commonwealth, the Soviet Union, and China are harmonised, and unless they agree and act together . . .

"The road to agreement is a difficult one, as any man knows who has ever tried to get two other men, or a city council, or a trade gathering, or a legislative body, to agree upon anything. Agreement can be achieved only by trying to understand the other fellow's point of view and by going as far as possible to meet it . . .

"We will fail if we win a victory only to let the free peoples of this world, through any absence of action on our part, sink into weakness and despair.

"The United Nations will determine by action or lack of action whether this world will be visited by another war within the next 20 or 25 years, or whether policies of organised peace shall guide the course of the world."

Those were wise words, spoken in the spring of 1944 by the Nobel prizewinner. They remain wise words in this winter of 1945; victory and the foggy aftermath of war underline their message.

## KIND HEARTS IN BULAWAYO

EVER since the Mother Country was forced to tighten her belt the people of the Dominions have rallied round and have sent food from their own larders. Now we learn that the people of Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, have set themselves the task of raising £100,000 to provide food for Britain, and have pledged themselves not to eat any pig products and to have two meatless days a week until the Mother Country has as much food as they have.

## The EDITOR'S TABLE

### Leadership of Youth

YOUTH does not need preachers, but leaders—leaders who will make high demands on youth, but higher still on themselves, said Mr J. T. Christie, headmaster of Westminster School the other day.

Here, indeed, is the true philosophy in regard to youth; and it cannot be over-emphasised, or said too often.

The example of diligent leadership is the Open Sesame to a virile future. We have leaders, in the Forces and elsewhere, and Youth will follow them with a will, if given the right chance.

### THE TEAM SPIRIT

THE Evershed Commission, which has been looking into the matter of wages and general organisation of the cotton spinning industry, states in its report to the Minister of Labour: "It is essential to establish the belief that the management on the one hand, and the operatives on the other, are not serving opposing interests, but are concerned to promote the health and efficiency of the industry."

Both employers and operatives were represented on the Commission, and it is good to see that this industry realises it is the team spirit that will carry us through to prosperity.

Other industries please copy!

### The Two Caesars

ENSA is presenting Shakespeare's Julius Caesar to our troops in Germany, with a distinguished cast and a hundred soldiers for the crowd scenes. This is an enterprise which our men will much appreciate; and doubtless many of them, when seeing the play, will think of those modern Caesars who, also, sought to "bestride the narrow world like a Colossus"; and, thanks largely to them, perished.

## CARRY ON

### Reward For the Obedient

If ye walk in My statutes, and keep My commandments, and do them:

Then I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall yield her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit.

And your threshing shall reach unto the vintage, and the vintage shall reach unto the sowing time: and ye shall eat your bread to the full, and dwell in your land safely. *Leviticus*

### Winter Happiness

O WINTER, ruler of the inverted year!  
I love thee all unlovely as thou seemest,  
I crown thee king of intimate delights,  
Fireside enjoyment, home-born happiness. *Couper*

## A CLOSER U

YET another link to bring America and Britain closer together has been forged by the setting up of an organisation which will enable any person in this country to buy any U.S. Government publication through his local bookseller. The Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, will be the agent for providing this literature.

When this new service was opened the other day, Mr Winant, the American Ambassador, described it as unprecedented between nations, and as a great step toward the goal set by Unesco of universal education.

### Carnoustie's C

CARNOUSTIE, as represented by Provost P. L. Fenton, has a good idea.

For many years it has been the custom of the reigning Provost to give a Christmas treat to the children of this little burgh in Angus. An entertainment with many good things to eat appropriate to the season was always a joyous occasion.

This year, the Provost suggests that the children go into reverse, and give instead of receive. He asks the boys and girls to give part of their pocket money to

## Under the E

A HOUSEWIFE says her daily task is to make her family's rations spin out. Should feed them on turnip tops.

PETER WAN KN

How to make a fern stand. Stick it in the ground.

A CELEBRATED journalist does not mind what he eats. But prefers food.

NEW shopping baskets are trimmed with fancy work. And you can imagine their contents.



If wear only wear

## War the G

GIVE me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe. I will clothe every man, woman, and child in an attire of which kings and queens could be proud. I will build a schoolhouse on every hillside, and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it; a college in every State, and fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a

### TOUCHES OF S

How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!  
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music  
Creep in our ears: soft stillness and the night  
[harmony].  
Become the touches of sweet Sit, Jessica: look, how the floor of heaven  
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold:



## UNDERSTANDING

tional, scientific, and cultural co-operation among the world's peoples.

During the war the Stationery Office actually printed a number of U.S. official publications, including a volume of President Roosevelt's speeches, in response to an enormous demand for them by Britons.

Opportunity to order and read America's official publications is certain to lead to much closer understanding of that great country, and so will serve to band the two peoples together in the cause of world peace and prosperity.

## Christmas Cake

help to bring a beam of sunshine to others not so fortunately placed. To every shilling subscribed the Provost and his wife will add sixpence, and the fund, to be called Carnoustie Children's Christmas Cake, will be divided between two Dundee children's institutions.

It is an idea which would have delighted that great man of Angus, the author of Peter Pan, J. M. Barrie, who, in his talk on Courage, said: "Do not stand aloof—but come in and help; insist on coming in and helping."

## Editor's Table

**PUCK** A CERTAIN M.P. is said to speak with feeling. Has the right touch.

**TS TO** A LADY says that when she goes out she lets the five go out. Might take it with her.

**OW** THERE is no bar to communication between a sailor and an M.P. Not even a harbour bar.

**thercocks** A MAN says he likes to wear his shirt open at the neck. Otherwise he could not get his head through.

## Great Waster

place of worship, consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference; and the voice of prayer, and the song of praise, should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven.

Henry Richard in the 19th century

## MEET HARMONY

There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdest But in his motion like an angel sings, [cherubins; Still quiring to the young-eyed souls; Such harmony is in immortal souls; But, whilst this muddy vesture of decay Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it. Shakespeare

## The Only Way

It is only by remembering that as each and all of the Allies, by contributing everything for mutual aid in the war effort, made victory possible, so the hope of global reconstruction can only come through mutual aid.

An old Chinese proverb tells us that "peace is not to be found in the noise of the market-place nor in the distant hills, but in the ever changing hearts of men." In considering the atomic force of nature we must not neglect the dynamic force of man.

In unity of spirit we must find our most effective weapon. The progress of civilisation is only measured by man's consideration of man.

We must do more than bind up the wounds of the nation—we must bind up the wounds of all the nations—if we are to do all to achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace.

Mr. John Winant, on America's Thanksgiving Day

## The Unnecessary War

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL told the Belgian Parliament that President Roosevelt once asked him what he thought the war just ended should be called.

"My answer was that it should be called 'the unnecessary war,'" Mr. Churchill said; and, in explanation, he went on to say: "If the United States had taken an active part in the League of Nations, and if the League of Nations had been prepared to develop concerted action, even though it had led to the use of force—even if it had only been European force—in order to prevent the rearmament of Germany, there was no need for further destruction."

"Let us profit now, at least, by this terrible lesson," added Britain's former Prime Minister.

Mr. Churchill said that he saw no reason why, under the guardianship of a world organisation, there should not be a United States of Europe.

## MERRY ENGLAND

TWAS merry then in England (Our ancient records tell), With Robin Hood and Little John

Who dwelt by down and dell; And yet we love the bold outlaw Who braved a tyrant foe, Whose cheer was the deer, And his only friend the bow!

Twass merry then in England In autumn's dewy morn, When echo started from her hill To hear the bugle-horn. And beauty, mirth, and warrior worth

In garb of green did go The shade to invade With the arrow and the bow.

Richard Heber

## Unseemly Interference

BE no busybodies; meddle not with other folks' matter but when in conscience and duty pressed; for it procures troubles and ill-manners, and is very unseemly to wise men.

William Penn

## The Scouts Are Prepared

Scout leaders from many nations have been meeting in London.

The Council of the Scout Movement looks to the future with confidence, and Lord Rowallan, Chief Scout of the British Empire, had something to say about the plans. In 1941 the late Chief Scout, Lord Somers, set up a commission whose report, *The Road Ahead*, has just been published. Future plans are based on this report, which claims that the principles laid down in 1908 by B-P have been triumphantly vindicated.

The Scout Movement is to prepare for a great expansion by first of all recruiting new leaders and lay workers. Many of the new leaders will come from the Services; they will be chosen carefully and will receive a more thorough training than have leaders in the past. In order that their keenness and efficiency may be kept at a high level their warrants will be renewable every two years.

An influx of keen young leaders from the Services should have a great effect on the Scout Movement, which hopes in the end to double its numbers. The Scout motto is *Be Prepared*, and certainly the Council is preparing on right lines for the future.

## HEDGEHOG VERSUS U-BOAT

DETAILS have just been revealed of a secret wartime weapon, nicknamed "hedgehog," which played a great part in destroying the U-boats that threatened to starve Britain and paralyse the Allies' war effort. The weapon sank over 300 submarines.

It was a rocket-projecting device which threw 21 projectiles at once towards the particular part of the sea beneath which a U-boat was suspected to lurk. The appearance of these projectiles in the air, looking like a bunch of quills, gave our sailors the idea of calling it a hedgehog. The rockets flew in an arc, and when they fell into the water none of them exploded unless it touched the submarine, so that our men knew when they had sunk another U-boat.

Like many other new secret weapons, this anti-submarine projector, as it was officially called, was a British invention. It was mass-produced in the U.S. so that many warships could be fitted with it.

## Next Summer by the Sea

WHILE winter is upon us, summer holidays at the seaside may be far from our thoughts; yet, behind the scenes, active preparations are in progress for our future recreation.

Holiday resorts on our East and South Coasts, from Scarborough to the Isle of Wight, are very much the worse for wartime wear, and the people who live there are perturbed at the prospect of the certain rush of holiday-makers next summer. So the Defence Area Committee representing these seaside holiday resorts have decided to put their problems before the Government immediately.

Among other matters, this committee intend to press for better railway and bus services in East Anglia.

## THE FARMER'S VICTORY

British farmers went to war with the same indomitable spirit as the rest of their fellow countrymen, and the official story of their efforts, told in *Land at War* (Stationery Office, 1s 6d), is the story of a great triumph.

HERE for the first time is a comprehensive picture of how hundreds of thousands of farms were armed and manned so that the rich but neglected soil of Britain should be won back to help to feed a nation whose lifelines across the sea were in dire and constant danger.

When the war broke out British farming generally was in a bad way. Years of neglect had made their mark both on the land and on the landworkers. Good progressive farms there were, of course, but many were stagnating under a discouraging cloud of ill-luck, bad markets, and slump; and many, too, had become small cattle ranches rather than crop-producers.

But, as once before in this century, Britain was a blockaded island with a dense population relying on sources of food all too uncertain. To the farmers Britain once again turned, and once again the farmers came to her rescue.

Practical men knowing the ways of farmers were found to rally, to co-operate, and to lead—and the response was magnificent. Grassland that had seen no plough for years appeared once more as the good earth, deeply furrowed. More wheat, more potatoes, more sugar beet, were produced to an incessant clamour for still more. Impossibilities were asked—and achieved.

A National Farm Survey was begun—a new Domesday Book—to find out the state of every farm in the country. Hundreds of workers, mainly volunteers, set to work covering every shire and parish, searching thousands of square miles and setting down among other things the condition of the farms, the different kinds of soils, and even whether the farmer was a good one or not. As a result of their dauntless efforts there are now detailed maps on which 300,000 farms are marked, a land survey which will help us in peacetime as in war.

Land at War has absorbing chapters on the mechanisation of agriculture; on the combat with the myriad foes of the

farmer; on the maintaining of our milk supply (food priority number one); and on the valiant war effort of the farmers of Scotland and Ulster. Perhaps the most dramatic aspect of all, however, was the reclaiming of the bad land, the work which resulted in 6½ million new acres being ploughed up.

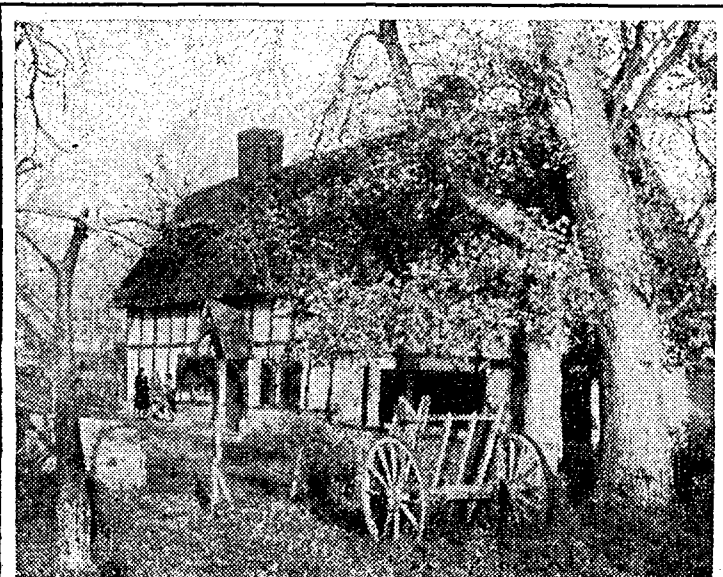
Reclamation was the order of the day, and reclamation squads, armed with all the might of the machine age (American bulldozers, Canadian prairie-busters, Australian stump-jumpers) waged and won a battle that was truly heroic. The barren desert was made to blossom.

Land where briar and bracken had run riot; neglected land that harboured only foxes, rabbits, and badgers, and in a countryman's phrase "weren't worth more than 2d an acre"; thousands of acres of Norfolk flood land, smelling of rotten weeds and the sea; and where nothing could be heard but the "rattling of wind among the nine-foot reeds, the screaming of wild birds, and the slow sucking of the flood waters"; land made even more desolate by broken dykes and tattered windmills and other signs of human endeavour ended by flood and failure—all were made fertile.

Nor were the great bleak heights overlooked. In Montgomeryshire, for instance, mountains were covered with crops, and where before only bracken and dead grass could be seen, today stretch fields with furrows one and a half miles long.

Symbolic perhaps of the whole mighty undertaking was the recovering of John Bunyan's Slough of Despond, a sterile swamp between Bedford and Ampthill, which was drained and cleared, 2000 acres being sown with wheat and potatoes.

This was a victory won in the face of almost insuperable difficulties; and it was won, as this book says, through the "imagination, sweat, skill, and the long back-breaking dawn-to-dusk, all-weather endurance of the farm worker—man and girl." Let us never forget them.



THIS ENGLAND

An old-world scene at Didcot in Berkshire, near the Atom Research Station



## AN AMERICAN SHRINE IN LONDON

THE proposal to erect an American War Memorial Chapel in St Paul's Cathedral has met with unqualified approval. The result, in due course, will give us two corners in London cathedrals, hallowed for ever to American memory.

Southwark Cathedral has long had its John Harvard Chapel, celebrating one of its parishioners who, going to America as a young man in 1637, crowned his brief life by an act that made his name immortal. Out in the pathless wilderness of Massachusetts a little company of Englishmen were then establishing a tiny school for the education of English and Red Indian youth. To this infant community Harvard left his library of 320 volumes, and £800, which would be many thousands of pounds in modern money.

The founders of the new school, out of grateful compliment to their benefactor, named the school after him, and for the name of Newtown which had been proposed for the settlement, they substituted that of Cambridge, after the English university where Harvard had been educated. Needless to say, the tiny prairie school of those times is now the world-famous Harvard University.

John Harvard's father, Robert Harvard, was a fellow-townsmen of Shakespeare; both came from Stratford-on-Avon to Southwark. Robert Harvard was for many years a vestryman of what is now Southwark Cathedral, and had among his fellow vestrymen four of the stage associates of Shakespeare. The meetings they attended were held in the very chapel that has since become the Harvard Chapel. John must as a boy have known Shakespeare intimately, and across the Atlantic he carried

Shakespearean associations which Americans have never forgotten.

It was almost entirely at the cost of men of Harvard University that the Harvard Chapel in Southwark Cathedral was instituted some 40 years ago. And it was Joseph Choate, the famous United States Ambassador, who unveiled a New York artist's fine memorial window to the creator of America's first university, baptised in this chapel almost exactly three centuries earlier. Ever since, there has been a constant flow of Americans to this chapel at Southwark, consecrated to the honour of this English scholar of undying American renown.

We may be sure that when the new memorial comes into being, honouring never-to-be-forgotten American heroes of our own time, those who cross the Atlantic will link their pilgrimage to St Paul's with another to the famous and far more ancient chapel in Southwark Cathedral.

## OUR HEALTH

It is stupid to worry about epidemics, like influenza, which may never occur, says Sir Wilson Jameson, chief medical officer of the Ministry of Health.

To avoid falling victims to winter illnesses, Sir Wilson urges people to get out and about and take exercise in the open air.

There is no evidence whatever of any weakening of the physical health of our people, he declares; but from a psychological point of view, it would do a lot of good if we had more variety in our food.

## Religious Revival in Russia

INFORMATION reaching this country shows that the Christian religion is gradually becoming more important in the life of Russia.

In 1940 there were only 28 ruling bishops. There are now 100, and the increase has been notable since last year, when there were only 45. Monasteries for men and women have increased, too, from 35 to 89. In 1914, however, there were over a thousand monasteries.

Many young men and women are joining the religious communities. One abbey in Kiev has over three hundred monks, and, near Moscow, the Abbey of the Holy Trinity has been carefully restored by the Soviet Government.

It is estimated that there are now over 20,000 parishes in the church. Open churches, too, are now being used in all the cities and towns, and the number of young people present at public worship is often remarked on. The one handicap to further expansion is the shortage of clergy.

Training plans for the Ministry, however, have been considerably enlarged. Today there are eleven theological colleges. Five years ago there were none. One institute in Moscow had applications from more than five hundred men who wanted to be trained for the Ministry. This means a great demand for books, and just recently the Church has acquired its own printing press to produce magazines and books of worship.

Friendly relations between the State and the Church are now well established, and resources of the State have been freely provided in assisting the Church to re-equip itself. There is a State Council for Religious Affairs which acts as the official body between State and Church. There is freedom for all religious denominations though the position of Roman Catholics is made difficult by the open hostility existing between the Soviet and the Vatican.

The State has warmly acknowledged the part the Church has played in the life of the Russian people, especially during the war. The loyalty of churchmen to the Soviet régime has provided new grounds of confidence between Church and State which gives hope for the future in Russia.

## A New Symphony

THE Liverpool Philharmonic Society has given the first performance of a new Symphony by a young British composer, Michael Tippett. The composer has said about his new work that "clarity of texture has been the principal aim," and clarity was certainly demonstrated in the excellent performance given by the orchestra under their conductor, Dr Malcolm Sargent. It must be said that, while the symphony is a work of great technical skill, it is, like so much modern music, difficult to understand.

Michael Tippett, who is Director of Music at Morley College in London, is best known for his oratorio, "A Child of Our Time," a deeply-moving work which expresses by the skillful use of Negro Spirituals some of the tragedy of the thousands of refugees, unwanted and despairing.

## A GRAND DISPLAY OF METEORS

METEORS from the constellation of Gemini are expected to arrive between December 7 and 14, writes the C.N. Astronomer. They are known as Geminids and the dark nights that will occur between these dates should, if fine, reward the observer with the spectacle of at least a few shooting across the sky as though from the region of Gemini.

Gemini is in the north-east in the evening, between 6 and 8 o'clock, and later on in the east. The meteors come apparently from a point in Gemini near the star Castor, as indicated in the star-map. This star, with Pollux below it, will be readily recognised, but later on, after 7 o'clock, the planet Mars will be seen below them and to the left.

The meteor radiant, as the point from which the meteors appear to come is called, is indicated by X on the map, and has nothing whatever to do with the star Castor; for the meteors are quite near to us by comparison and, though coming from several hundreds of millions of miles away in space, we do not see them until after they have entered the Earth's atmosphere and travelled over three hundred miles through its upper and more rarefied regions.

Such, however, is the great speed with which the meteors are travelling relative to the Earth, that from ice-cold particles they are in a few seconds heated to incandescence by friction against the atmosphere, and it is then that we see them for a second or two, before they are burnt up and their gaseous compounds and elements become part of the Earth's atmosphere, and any residue falls as dust. Their speed will amount to anything between 30 and 50 miles a second.

When first perceived in the Earth's upper atmosphere they are usually at a height of between 70 and 80 miles, but at the end of their flight they usually vanish at a height between 40 and 50 miles, owing to

their rapid combustion. For normally they are very small particles ranging in size from mere grains of sand to marbles; but occasionally larger specimens will approach much nearer and, failing to be consumed, even reach the ground.

A few of these meteors may be seen each evening, and the later they are looked for the greater the chances of seeing them. The night of December 12 should offer the greatest probability of seeing several of this particular meteor stream.

A total eclipse of the Moon will take place on the night of December 18-19 when the Moon will pass through the Earth's shadow. Unfortunately this will not begin until about 38 minutes past 12 o'clock though a dusky-ness may be observed spreading over the Full Moon from about an hour before. This is called the *penumbra* and is caused by the Sun being only partially hidden by the Earth's sphere, that is, as seen from the Moon; and not until the Earth completely hides the Sun from the Moon does the total eclipse of the Moon take place, that is, as seen from the Earth.

It is regrettable that this most interesting event does not occur earlier as totality is not reached until about 1.40 a.m. Only the renumbral dusky-ness will remain for another hour after that, imperceptibly passing off to the right. The Earth's dark shadow, known as the *umbra*, first strikes the upper portion of the Moon's left side and terminates at the upper portion of the right side when the eclipse ends; but while so-called totality lasts it is most probable that the Moon will not entirely disappear, but may be seen either as a faint greyish disc or one of a deep coppery hue. This is due to light reaching the Moon from the Earth and being refracted from the encircling ring of our world's atmosphere.

G. F. M.

## Heroes Who Died For Heroes

AN RAF pilot who won the VC by deliberately sacrificing his life to help our men beleaguered at Arnheim in September, 1944, was Flight-Lieut David Samuel Anthony Lord, DFC. He set out in a Dakota plane to drop supplies by parachute to the airborne soldiers on the ground at Arnheim who were surrounded by the enemy.

Before he reached Arnheim the wing of his Dakota was hit and the starboard engine set on fire. Nevertheless, Flight-Lieut Lord went on and came down to 900 feet so as to drop the supplies in the right place. All the German guns fired at him, but he dropped his supplies. Next, his crew reported that there were still two containers left, so he turned the Dakota and flew back under that terrible fire to drop the remaining supplies.

Then he told his men to jump with their parachutes from the burning plane while he kept it

steady. A moment later the flaming wing collapsed, the Dakota crashed in flames, and he was killed. He gave his life to succour his comrades.

Another VC who did not live to receive the award was Sergeant Nigel Grey Leakey of the King's African Rifles. His heroic action took place in May, 1941, but the award has only recently been announced. In Abyssinia he broke up an enemy tank attack by jumping on to tanks, wrenching open their turrets and firing at the crews inside. He died, but his example greatly inspired his African soldiers.

## RADAR IN PALESTINE

THE RAF are investigating five possible sites for radar stations in Palestine. The sites, in Central Palestine and on the coast, will be permanent and will assist the aircraft arriving from the Near and Middle East, replacing the radar mobile vans now in use.

## BEDTIME CORNER

PICTURED PROVERB



WHO never tries ne'er wins a prize  
This saying, old, is true,  
So work hard at your lessons  
And a prize may go to you.

### The Fox and the Fish

A fox walking by the side of a river noticed that the fish were hurrying to and fro in great agitation and alarm. Curious to know the reason, he asked them and they replied:

"We are trying to escape from our enemies."

"Oh," answered the cunning fox, seeing the chance of

a good meal, "you can easily get into a place of safety. Come out here on the bank, and let us live together in peace and friendliness."

"Why," said the fish, "you must be very simple to give us such advice. If in our native place we are in so much danger, what safety can we possibly expect on dry land to which we are utter strangers?"

Think well before taking the advice of strangers.

### Riddle

WHAT is that which belongs to you and yet is used more by your friends than by yourself?  
Answer: NOX

### AN EVENING PRAYER

ALL praise to Thee, my God,  
this night,  
For all the blessings of the light;  
Keep me, oh, keep me, King of Kings,  
Beneath Thy own Almighty wings!

Forgive me, Lord, for Thy dear Son,  
The ill that I this day have done;  
That with the world, myself, and Thee,  
I, ere I sleep, at peace may be.

Bishop Ken



# THE BRITISH COUNCIL'S ACHIEVEMENT

**N**INETY-NINE is the number of the Institutes that the British Council has established in various countries to tell their peoples about the British way of life.

This and many other encouraging facts are revealed in the report for 1944-45 of the British Council, something of whose world-wide work was described in the CN not long ago.

The Council's aim is to do for us what we would dearly like to do ourselves, to tell people abroad about our country, our work, and our ideals, and to encourage and help them to visit us. Such work is welcomed by people in other countries who are most anxious to know more about us, for in the past British men and women were far too inclined to adopt a reserved attitude towards the rest of the world.

The Council's British Institutes and similar centres in the different British Colonies and foreign countries are buildings within which is a quiet club-like atmosphere where anyone who has paid the small fee for membership may come and read books, magazines, and papers, join the library, see films about Britain, hear lectures—and meet any British people who happen to be in the country.

There is nothing dull or dry-as-dust about these Institutes, for as well as their purely cultural activities there are frequent dances, receptions, con-

certs, theatricals, and so on.

Between 1941 and 1945 the number of members of these Institutes, together with British Council students, has increased from 5890 to 24,700.

The establishment of British Institutes is not, however, the whole of the Council's work. The chief feature of the Council's activities during 1944-45 was beginning again their service in the liberated countries of Europe, where it was eagerly awaited. In Greece, for instance, where before the war there were flourishing British Institutes at Athens and Salonika, no fewer than 14,000 people, after their liberation, applied to the Council to learn English.

Cultural relations were rapidly re-established with France by sending British lecturers there and bringing parties of distinguished Frenchmen here.

Another of the manifold branches of the Council's work is arranging for the appointment of British professors and lecturers in foreign universities, and 37 of these were appointed between March, 1941, and March, 1945—six of them in Turkey alone.

All this grand effort to tell the world about Britain could not go on without funds, and the increase in the Council's expenditure shows the growth of its work. In 1935, the year of its foundation, Parliament voted £5000 for its support, while in 1944-45 the Council's expenditure was £2,336,140.

The intelligent and patriotic British taxpayer will heartily endorse this spending of a small amount of his money on the splendid cause of understanding between ourselves and the peoples of our Commonwealth and foreign countries.

## A New Cathedral

**I**N April, 1941, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St George's, Southwark, was destroyed in an enemy raid. Now a new cathedral is to rise on the site.

Archbishop Amigo is studying three sets of plans for rebuilding the cathedral. The first set is for the restoration of the cathedral much as it was before the war, a scheme which would cost £67,000. The second set of plans shows the cathedral restored with a clerestory added, the tower completed, the sanctuary lengthened, and a baptistry provided. This plan would involve the expenditure of £194,000. The third scheme is for a greatly enlarged building at a cost of £250,000.

## DUTCH GRATITUDE

**I**N Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, a Dutch general has presented an American general with 110,000 tulip bulbs. They are part of an undertaking by the people of Holland to present to the American nation 600,000 tulip bulbs to be placed in all those cemeteries where the bodies of United States soldiers rest. This gift is a token of gratitude for the liberation of Holland.

## Prince Charlie's Farthest South

**A** PICTURESQUE—if somewhat unexpected ceremony—is due to take place at Derby this week. A memorial tablet to Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, is to be unveiled by a group of people who are interested in the old Jacobite cause.

For it was 200 years ago that Prince Charles came to a halt at Derby in his intended march on London to restore the Stuart line. The most southerly point reached by his followers was Swarkeston Bridge, Derbyshire. When the Prince arrived in Derby on December 4 soldiers were sent to secure the crossing over the River Trent at Swarkeston, five miles south of the town.

Throughout the following day the Young Pretender held council, and was advised, much against his will, to abandon the idea of marching on London to take the throne. The soldiers were recalled from Swarkeston, and on December 6 the army retreated from Derby to its fate at Culloden.

Swarkeston Bridge is a curious structure, for it is nearly a mile long and has 13 arches. It was built to bridge the valley when the river was in flood over the meadows, and for 700 years it has served. Local legend has it that the bridge was built by two sisters whose lovers were drowned in the swollen river.

## SOLDIERS' COLLEGES

**B**EFORE the war a soldier was in something of a dead-end occupation. When he was discharged from military service he came into civilian life ill-equipped to take up civil work. It is intended that that state of affairs shall cease, as far as circumstances will permit.

Under the Army Education Scheme eight formation colleges are being set up—five in this country and three overseas. The first of these colleges was opened the other day at Luton Hoo, Bedfordshire, by Mr Lawson, Secretary for War. Here hundreds of Service men and women will be trained, on university lines, for civilian careers, and no fewer than fifty subjects will be available for study. Eventually each college will have from 550 to 1000 students.

Mr Lawson referred to the new colleges as the nucleus of the future Army educational system, and he expressed the hope that the system would grow until it included almost every soldier.

The advantages of this excellent scheme are twofold: it will not only enable soldiers to become skilled and useful citizens, but also make them more intelligent and dexterous soldiers. Here, without a doubt, is progress on the right lines.

## A Graceful Cricketer

**T**O fathers and grandfathers who followed cricket in their young days the name of Percy Perrin, who died recently at the age of 69, brings back happy memories. He was one of the great batsmen of his time. For several years from 1896 onwards, tall, powerful Percy Perrin graced the Essex County eleven with his beautiful batsmanship. He hit 66 centuries during his cricket career.

For many years Percy Perrin was a member of the England Selection Committee. In 1939 he was its chairman.

# THE CHOICE OF A CAREER

**W**HAT are graphically described as blind-alley occupations and the placing of square pegs in round holes have long hindered our full development both as individuals and as a nation.

This defect is partly due to a failure to link our educational system with our national activities. Preparation for careers and the placing of school-leavers in jobs have not been given due prominence, so that young people drift into work entirely unsuited to their abilities. It is true that a juvenile employment service has existed for some years, but it has not achieved the best results.

A committee appointed by the Ministry of Labour to consider a comprehensive Juvenile Employment Service have now issued their report.

The aim of this Service, the committee suggest, must be to provide a link between school and employment, and, to be successful, it must have the full co-operation of teachers and employers. Both the education authorities and industry should set up Joint Councils to deal with recruiting and training juveniles for jobs of their choice.

As guidance to careers, school-

leaving reports should be as full as possible, with particulars of health, aptitudes, and hobbies. On the other hand, complete information, by pamphlets and so on, should be available as to openings and prospects in industry, commerce, and the professions.

Every school should be required by law to register with the Service every school-leaver, who, it is suggested, should be required to attend talks on careers during the last year at school and, finally, a personal interview, with the parent present. At this interview the aim should be to win the young person's confidence.

The juvenile employment officer should be in touch with his charges after they have entered employment, and act as a guide, philosopher, and friend.

The Committee advocate the setting up as a part of the Ministry of Labour of a Central Juvenile Employment Executive to co-ordinate the work of various advisory bodies.

**Sleep,  
Baby, Sleep**

...and grow  
...and thrive  
...and gain!



**A** baby must have long hours of restful, unbroken sleep if he is to grow into a sturdy, healthy child. For this reason mothers see to it that stomach upsets are corrected at once. A small dose of \*'Milk of Magnesia' quickly soothes baby when fretful or upset and paves the way to undisturbed sleep. Keep 'Milk of Magnesia' in the medicine cabinet *always*.

**'MILK OF  
MAGNESIA'**

\*'Milk of Magnesia' is the trade mark of Phillips' preparation of magnesia.



**Send this**

**SAVINGS GREETING**

Send your friends this colourful card at Christmas. You can get your cards—free of charge—from any Trustee Savings Bank, Savings Centre, your Savings Group or Post Office. (Cards available at Post Offices from December 3rd). There are thirty spaces in which you may stick 6d., 2/6 or 5/- Savings Stamps—a patriotic gift for Christmas.

NATIONAL SAVINGS

**GIFT CARDS**

*the gift with a future*

Issued by the National Savings Committee



# THE BRAN TUB

## Jacko's Christmas Shopping



"WHAT a lot of noise those people behind us are making," remarked Jacko to his mother as they left the store. "Perhaps they're cross because they all wanted to buy that nice long reel of tape I've got securely coiled up in my basket!" But Mother Jacko was beginning to have a feeling that something unusual was going on—as so often happened when Jacko was about!

### PUZZLING

LITTLE Betty leaned over the bath and gazed at baby's feet with a perplexed look. "Mummy," she inquired, "why is one toe so much bigger than the others? I thought they were all the same age."

### Dice Magic

HERE is a clever way of guessing three dice numbers thrown by a friend without your seeing them. Tell him to think of the dice of the lowest value and multiply this by two. Then add five and multiply by five. Next add the value of the second dice and multiply the whole by ten. Lastly add the number of the third dice (the highest value). Ask your friend for the total and from whatever this is you simply subtract 250. The answer will be the value of the three dice. If 595 were the total your friend gave you, take away 250 and you have 345. Your friend's dice were 3, 4, and 5.

### TRYING

SAID a certain young maiden, "Now why, When I make such an effort and try To do all that is best For myself and the rest. Do my labours in vain go awry?"

## End Kiddies' Coughs and Colds Quickly

Mothers of families will be glad to know one result of the National Campaign against Coughs and Colds. The need to keep everybody fit has brought an old and trusted home-made recipe into such demand that chemists now keep it made up ready for use.

It's the "Parmint" recipe, consisting of 12 different, healing, soothing medicaments, and it's really marvellous how quickly it ends that worrying cough which is the first sign of trouble. Even if the cold or cough has got quite a hold, a few doses of Parmint Syrup will soon put things right. Parmint Syrup has one great advantage. Children take it readily. They like its taste.

Be wise. Get a bottle of Parmint Syrup from your chemist to-day and keep it handy. 1/5 the bottle, Family size 2/10, including Tax.

NOTE.—If through shortage of bottles your chemist is out of Parmint Syrup, get a 3/11 bottle of Parmint Concentrated Essences and make up a big supply yourself.

## FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

The Beetle's Error. By the greenhouse Don found a large brownish-coloured Beetle. It was dead.

"It is a Water Beetle," Farmer Gray remarked when he was shown the find.

"How could a Water Beetle reach our garden?" demanded Don. "The nearest pond is miles away."

"Water Beetles can fly," answered the farmer, "and will often do so to visit a fresh pond. On a moonlight night the roof of a glasshouse is sometimes mistaken for water. The unfortunate creatures dive, and in this manner frequently lose their lives."

### Not Taken

"MY father used to give me this very good advice," said the club bore, "always think before you speak."

"Didn't he want you to speak at all?" inquired a quick-witted member.

### CARILLON

THE bells of a church down in Ealing Were constantly ringing and pealing, Till the vicar cried, "Hold! If these chimes are so tolled, My head with the noise will be reeling."

### What the Trees Give Us

THE Coconut Palm, which in pre-war days provided us with coconuts for shies and flavouring for sweets, puddings, and cakes, has a big variety of uses in the tropical lands and islands of which it is a native.

There the nut provides food and drink and produces an oil which is used among other things for ointment. The shell is often carved (and polished) into cups, goblets, and ladles.

The dried leaves are used for thatch and are plaited for mats, screens, and baskets. The mid-ribs of the leaves make paddles for the natives.

The wood of the lower part of the trunk is very hard and takes a beautiful polish, while the fibrous tissue of the younger stems makes cord.

### PERFECT TRUST

ROBINSON: Smith's one of the best! He showed confidence in me when the clouds were dark and threatening.

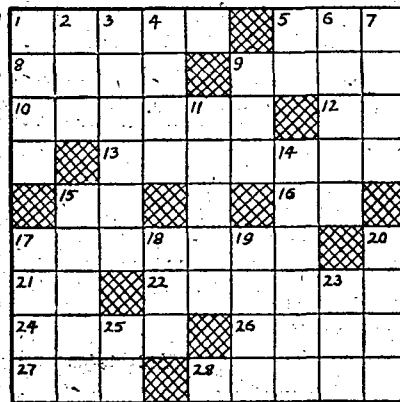
Brown: Indeed? Robinson: Yes, he lent me an umbrella.

## Cross Word Puzzle

Reading Across. 1 Excellence entitling to honour. 5 Fire fighters. 8 The quaternary isle. 9 Pertaining to flying. 10 A noisy talker. 12 Above and touching. 13 A drizzling. 15 To have a real existence. 16 New Testament. 17 Rank next below baron. 21 Pronoun. 22 Concurrence. 24 Legal term for a wrong. 26 Basement entrance. 27 Conclusion. 28 He attends to the piano.

Reading Down. 1 A small lake. 2 A period of time. 3 One who cleanses. 4 A compound preposition. 5 Compass point. 6 This side faces forward. 7 A vocal melody. 9 Noah's floating home. 11 Gains by performance. 14 To keep confined in the interior of a country. 15 A conductor's stick. 17 To break with the teeth. 18 A cereal plant. 19 Brother of Jacob. 20 A heavenly body. 23 Indicates a married lady's maiden name. 25 Road.

Asterisks indicate abbreviations. Answer next week



## TONGUE TWISTER

THE wiry wicked wolf wends its way wily way where the wailing wakeful walrus wallows in the wintry watery wastes.

## A Puzzling Word

WHAT everyday word describes a person as not being in any place, and yet with its syllables separated describes him as present?

Answer next week

## Landscape Language

STREAM, Beck in the North, burn in Scotland and bourn (or bourne) in the South, is a mountain or moorland stream. Rill or brook is a small stream, and gill a narrow mountain torrent.

A stickle is a shallow rapid in a river and also the current below a lin, linn, or lyn, which is just another name for waterfall or, as it is often called in the North, force.



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## The Children's Hour

BBC programmes from Wednesday, December 5, to Tuesday, December 11.

WEDNESDAY, 5.15 The Tale of the Magician. 5.45 That Reminds Me—another talk by "Observer." 5.55 Prayers. North, 5.45 Competition.

THURSDAY, 5.15 Redgauntlet—The Later Days of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, by Sir Walter Scott.

FRIDAY, 5.15 A Day in Shropshire; followed by A Shropshire Lad, sung by Arthur Cranmer; and King Canister's Cure. North, 5.15 The Brydons at Smugglers' Creek (Part 3). Welsh, 5.15 When Lions Meet; followed by Songs by the Gellier Secondary School, Aberlillery; and The Seabirds' Home.

SATURDAY, 5.15 Scarecrow Gum-midge Goes to School. Midland,

5.15 Alice in Wonderland (Part 5); followed by Jack Wilson and his Versatile Five; and Return to the Fjord. North and Northern Ireland. 5.15 The Irish Rhythms Orchestra, with songs by George Beggs and Fraser Doherty; followed by a Talk on Christmas Presents; and a Christmas story.

SUNDAY, 5.15 Scottish Counties—Clackmannanshire; followed by Prayers.

MONDAY, 5.15 Smart Hats for Elderly Horses, a story. 5.30 Music at Random. 5.45 The Zoo Man. West, 5.15 Musical Nursery Rhymes. 5.25 Things to Make and Do—Preparations for Christmas. 5.30 The Belmont College Choir.

TUESDAY, 5.15 The Runaway—Part 1 of a dialogue story. Welsh, 5.15 Programme in Welsh.